WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1875.

VOL. XV

THE COMING CAMPAIGNS.

THE MARYLAND REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL A PLATFORM OF MANY VIRTUES ADOPTED MONEY AND HONEST REFORM

HABRIS THE STANDARD-BEARER

The Massachu etts Democracy at Work Nomination of State Officers-Caston Once Again in the Field He Enters the Contest on

a Hard-Money Platform - Movements of the Beed-blown Political Pensioners of New York.

MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

Meeting and Action of the State Convention Yesterday. BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—The Republican State convention, which met at Westminster, Carroll county, on the 8th of this month, and adjourned o meet in Baltimore on the 22d, to hear a report of a committee of conference appointed at West-minster to confer with other political organisations in regard to nominations for a State ticket, assembled at noon to-day at the new Assembly rooms. The president of the convention, Wil liam J. Jones, of Cecil, not being present, Ephram Rick, of Frederick, first vice president, acted as chairman. Archibald Stirling, jr., chairman of the Westminster committee of con-

"The committee appointed by the convention at its session as Westminster on the 8th of September, with instructions to confer with all organized friends of reform, with a view to the selection of candidates for Governor, Attorney General and Comptroller, and to report the result of their consultations for the action of the convention at an adjuntant session. Bultimore on the 25d of Sencomparations for the action of the convention at an adjourned session in Baltimore on the 22d of September, respectfully report that they have carried out their instructions, and submit the following as the result of their consultation: Your committee found that the 'organized friends of reform' consisted of the organization Rnown as the cillnens' reform party, and the committee appointed by the meeting beld at Masonic Temple, Baltimore, on the 7th of September, known as the merchants' committee. After a full, frank and harmonious conference with the committees of said organizations, and the interchange of opinion very freely among the members of your committee at several sessions of their own body, the committee of the two reform organizations and your

for Governor, Attorney General and Comptroller as a reform ticket: Por Governor, J. Morrison Harris; for Attorney General, S. Teackie Wal-lace: for Comptroller, Edward Wilkins. The gentlemen named, while personally rejustant to gestlemen named, while personally reluctant to zerve, have expressed to the joint committee their full sympathy with the movement for reform, and have from a high sense of nubile duty expressed their willingness to accept their nominations. Your committee therefore recommend the accept-ance of this ticket by the convention, the recom-mendation of it to the support of the voters of the Republican party, and propose to the convention to adounts of

Resolved. That the report of the committee appointed to confer with the organized triends of reform is hereby accepted and adopted, and the referm to the convention, toxate officers reported by them to the convention, consisting of J. Morrison Harris for Governor, S. Teackie Wallis for Comptroller, is hereby recommended to the conflict support of the Republican voters of the State.

THE REPORT TICKET ADDITED.

A call of the roll the report was accepted the ticket adopted by the unanimous vote of he counties and Legislative districts repred in the convention. No delegations were ent from Cecil, Charles, Wicomico or Worces.

o'clock.

On reassembling, the committee on resolutions reported as follows:

We, the representatives of the Republican party of the State of Maryland, in convention assembled, while adhering to these principles which the party has in the past so triumphantly vindicated before the American people, nevertheless being satisfied that it is the first and most imperative duty of every Republican to co-operate with those patriotic citizens of Maryland who have so nobly ignored party ties and party questions, and

THE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR. nent member of the Reform party of that day, was elected to the State Senate by that party, and while in the discharge of his daties as Senator was arrested by military order and imprisoned at Fortress Monroe and Fort Warren for fourteen months. Since then he has acted with the Fremceratic party. Among all parties and classes his reputation is unspetted and pure. Mr. Wilkins, of Kent county, nomines for comptroller, was a Whig, and afterwards a prominent Republican leader in this State.

Meeting of the Democratic State Convention WORCESTER, MASS., Sept. 21.-The Democratic State Convention met this a, m. at Mechan-Edward Avery was chosen permanent chairman, who in the course of his address said: Various a no longer divert the attention of the people from no fonger divert the attention of the people from the incapneity, mismanagement, and corruption of those in power. Men begin to discover that the blood is artificial and the agony manufactured, and are ready to administer the affairs of the Government like their own private affairs. In conclusion, he contrasted the Democratic and Republican parties, claiming that the latter established, nursed and fostered paper money, while the fermer party was a hard-money party and will oppose any currency not redeemable in coin. [Applause.] With candidates such as they would nominate to-day they deserved and commanded respect.

coin. [Applause.] With candidates such as they would nomfant to day they deserved and commanded respect.

On motion, William Gaston was unanimously renominated by acclamation for Governor, and General William Bartlett was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

The following is the balance of the ticket: For Secretary of State, George H. Munroe, of Boston; treasurer and receiver general, Weston Howland, of Fair Hawen; attorney general, George F. Verry, of Worcester, auditor, John E. Flit Gerald.

The following platform was adopted: The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Massachusetts assembled in convention, declare and affirm as the basis of their action:

1. We reiterate the declarations comprehensively made by the national conventions at Uindinati and Baltimore in 1872, accepting the recent amendments to the Federal constitution as a full, final, and permanent adjustment of the political controversies incident to the late war.

2. We demand for the Union the support, in full vigor of all its constitutional powers as the supreme authority, utterly repudiating all claim of right by any State to secode from the Union to nullify its laws, and we demand for each State, as equally inviolable, the right to govern itself at its sovereign pleasure, subject only to the limitations and obligations of the Federal Constitution.

2. In the interests of public morals, the nation's

the limitations and Constitution.

2. In the interests of public morals, the nation's credit and the common welfare, we oppose any further issue by the Government of a currency inconvertible with gold, the world's recognised

MEASURE OF VALUE, and we favor a speedy return to specie payments as essential to the revival of the commerce, busi-ness and credit of the country and to the welfare of the laboring masses.

ness and credit of the country and to the welfare
of the laboring masses.

4. We arraign the Republican party for its extravagant expenditure and profligate waste of
the people's money; for its corruption; for its peoulations; for its contempt of constitutional obligations; for its exterionate increase of sincoures and
of the salaries of our public officers; for the oppressive, unjust and defective system of taxation.
finance and carrency, which have degraded public and private morality, and brought upon us
the present depression in the commercial and industrial interests of the country; for its centralisation of monopolies and corporate corruption; for
its continuance of INCOMPREDET AND DISHOREST MEN

in office, and for its general mismanagement of both the State and Federal Governments.

5. We view with alarm the increase in this Commonwealth under Republican administration of the public debt by prodigal appropriations for eblects not demanded by the public interests. We denounce unnecessary taxation as a great crime. We demand a reduction of the State expenditures, rigid economy and the utmost limitation of the practice of mortgaging the industry of the future for the purposes of doubtful expediency.

6. The interests of capital and labor are identical, and any attempts to produce antagonism between the two must be injurious to both. We favor such legislation as will secure to both an open field and fair play, and to both equal rights and just rewards under the law.

7. We comparatulate the good citisans of the Commonwealth upon the removal of the odious prohibitary law from the statute books, and we confidently expect that the present law, with such modifications as experience shall suggest, will tend to promote public order and morality and the best interests of temperance.

8. The Democratic party believes in the government of the people by the people for the people, and therefore opposes any constitutional amendments which limit or restrict the election of public officers by the people.

9. We take an housest pride in the cordial and enthusiastic approval by the people of the whole country on the 17th of June, 18th, of the policy of reconciliation, peace and fraternity, advocated by the Democratis and Liberal Republican parties in 1872. We welcome with especial satisfaction the assurance that that policy will be inaugurated by the administration to be placed in power in 1870.

The following delegates to the national convening the content of the policy of the content of the people of the whole content of the people

in 1876.

The following delegates to the national convention were then elected: P. A. Collins, of Boston; G. W. Gill, of Worcester; J. G. Abbott, of Worcester; Edward Avery, of Braintree, with four

alternates.

Nathan Clark, of Lynn, opposed the third resolution on finance, but was answered by Judge Woodbury and others.

The resolution and platform were finally adopted. ananimously.

After the appointment of the State Central
Committee the convention adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Liberal Republican State Convention. ALBANY, Sept. 22.—The Liberal Republican State convention met at Tweddle hall to-day About three bundred delegates were in attentance. General John Cochrane, chairman of the State committee, called the convention to order, and was elected permanent chairman. Resolu. ions were offered and referred indorsing Governor Tilden's reform measures; recomm Liberal Republicans throughout the State vote for those candidates for the Senate and Assembly for those candidates for the Senate and Assembly who are in sympathy therewith, and that while conceding that the Republican State ticket, headed by F. W. Seward, is composed of honest and good men, we think that the best way to help the reform measures of the Governor is to vote for the men who are personally and politically in sympathy with him and with the reform measures. sympathy with him and with the reform measures which he has inaugurated, and we hereby recom-mend the Liberal Republicans of the State to vote the Democratic ticket headed by John Bige-low for Secretary of State.

low for Secretary of State.

Congressman Willis, from the committee on resolutions, presented a report, setting forth that there can be no sound currency but coin, or paper convertible into coin on demand, and that witkout speedy resumption to a specie basis a national disaster threatens; that the civil service needs reforming; deprecating forcible interference with State rights; in favor of the freedom of the press, and of the amendments to the Constitution; condemning the National Administration for its illegal and oppressive acts, its retention

OF CORRUPT MEN IN OFFICE, OF COHNUTT MEN IN OFFICE, its unstable policy in the administration of the finances, its inflation of the currency, its extravagant expenditures and its general disregard of public opinion; commending Governor Tiden's action against the canal ring, and recommending the liberal and independent voters of the State to support these candidates already in nomination of whom they most approved, and who, in their judgment, will co-operate with Governor Tilden in his work of administrative reform. These resolutions were adopted, and the reform. These resolutions were adopted, and the convention adjourned sine die.

A Kings county delegate offered resolutions directly indorsing the Democratic platform and nominces, but no action was taken on them.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

It is Ignored and then Respected in the Whitney New Opera House-Lectures and Boat Clubs-Hon. Z. Chandler.

e of the National Republican.) On Monday, 13th inst., the New Opera House in this city, proprietor, C. J. Whitney, manager, J. W. Darcy, was opened with the play, "London Assurance." Among the many visitors, applicants for admission by the purchase of tickets, were a colored lady and gentleman. The gentlethat "he had refused you people in Memphis, and Washington, but now holding Government office

city, Detroit.

Such a proceeding is entirely strange in the city in which all persons receive accommodation in all public places, hotels, inns, restaurants, &c., without distinction. Detroit has long solved the problem of equality of law among its citizens. It s in the van of 'all other cities in its public chools, in which are to be found WHITE AND COLORED CHILDREN.

receiving their education side by side in the same room, and in the Everett school, Miss Fannie M. Richards, a colored lady, has been a teacher for many years. In connection with the incident related it must be said that the young gentleman promptly refused the privilege of tickets for the allery, and made known his intention to prosehe was upheld by a large majority of the law. a ready desire to do his duty, and, it is said, Governor Bayley expressing himself in favor of the prosecution. But when the heat of prejudice had subsided, and reason and judgment resumed their wonted sway. Proprietor Whitney person-ally apologized to the colored gentleman for the misconduct of the manager, and announced that no distinction on account of color should again be

VESTED WITH HIS BIGHTS WESTED WITH HIS RIGHTS.

Mr. Straker dealt largely upon the necessity of the colored citizen to stand by the Republican party as the coly true port of safety, and to beware of the insidious advice of Conservatives an inter weak-kneed Republicans. He recommended to the South to recognize the negro as a compenent part of its territory, and to give him opportunity to labor, pay him just wares, and concede to him his right in the exercise of his will in the direction of his ballot, instead of covering itself with the just epithet of "land of assassin, riot, murder and bloodshed." The objective points of the lecture were the necessity of the colored people being more co-operative in their operations, and to obtain education, industry and wealth as the truest and surest means of their elevation.

men of this city.

The officers of the O. B. C. are: President, J. C. Ferguson, M. D.; vice president, Charles H. Brown; secretary and treasurer, Toissant Lam-

IGN. Z. CHANDLER

IS Still the most prominent Republican of the State of Michigan. His incomparable record of usefulness still lives in the memory, not only of his country, but especially of those of his own State. His retirement from the Senate is considered but a temporary cessation from labors in that position. He is still rigorously working in behalf of the party which he helped to create.

ORGENIVER.

Emiliano V. Lopez-States Minister to Paraguay, yesterday received intelligence of the death of Emiliano V. Lopes, eldest son of ex-President Lopes, of Paraguay. He was well-known in New York, where he spent a considerable time. He died on the 10th of June, in Ascension, Paraguay, at the age of 24. June, in Ascension, Paraguay, at the age of 24. He was educated in England and France, and before his father's death came to the United States, and remained in Washington for a time. At one of the receptions at Secretary Fish's house, while the war between Paraguay and the allied Governments of Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay was in progress, Madame Garcia, wife of the Argentine Minister, was present, and took exception to the presence of the son of President Lopes. Madame Garcia finally left the house in anger, but apologized on the next day to Mrz. Fish. The affair made much talk in Washington at the time.

Fish. The affair made much talk in Washington at the time.

Emiliano V. Lopez, after his father's death, and the close of the war, entered the law office of S. L. M. Barlew, in this city, and studied for several menths for the purpose of becoming acquainted with international law. He was subsequently effered various positions in Paraguay by successive Governments, but declined them. It is stated that the hopes of the patriots of Paraguay largely rested on him, and will now, in all probability, turn toward his brother Eurique, who is being educated in England.—New York Tribune, Sept. 22.

SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

THE ALABAMA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

SHORT RETROSPECTIVE HISTORY

THE FIR -EATERS STILL EXTANT

How the South Strove to Keep Her Army Up-Robbing the Cradic and the Grave-Words from an Eye-Witness of the Clinton Slaughter-Broad Confidence of Republicans South in President

Correspondence of the National Republican. MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 18, 1878. ourth which has been held since 1860, the first of which was the ever to be remembered revolution ary body which met on the 7th day of January, 1861, and which carried the State into secession without submitting the question to the people, a they promised. The next was the convention called under the reconstruction policy of Presi-dent Johnson, which met September 12, 1865. The third convention was called to frame a constitu tion for the State in harmony with the Federal Constitution, and to restore the State to its rela tons with the General Government. It assem

fourth convention is now in session. The convention of 1861 had a small majority against secession, but through various influences a sufficient number of delegates were secured to vote for secession, but it was never submitted to a vote of the people, the leaders knowing that it would be defeated at the ballot-box. Yet the Democrats claim that the people second from the Union. Old Union men now say that all the loss of blood and property caused by secossion was caused by a minority of the people, led by who caused who, to a great extent, were the slave owners. It was, indeed, a "rich man's war, and a poor man's fight." At that time none but white men could vote, and the poor whites were content with the government. What most surprises , me after the war began,

and the rich men and their sons generally kep out of the army under the fifteen slave law, or secured bomb-proof positions for themselves, and after the conscript officers almost HOBBED THE CRADLE AND THE GRAVE

to fill the ranks of the army; after these poor from their wives and children, who were left to starve, is that these same poor whites became, and are to-day, the most bitter in their opposi-tion to the General Government and to the negro enjoying the rights of citizenship. It is this class mostly who were Ku-Klux, and are now White Leaguers. Planters have told me they make more money

renting lands to negroes than if they worked the lands themselves. The large crop of cotton made every year shows that the negro is the best laborer in the world, and gives the lie to the charge that the free negro is idle and worthless.

No class of people in the civilized world have proven themselves so nationt and forgiving, and who have shown their love for the people who have treated them so cruelly while slaves, and since they have become free thousands of white children have nursed the same black breasts with the negro children. In their childhood they eat, drank and played together, and if we are to judge by the fact that more than one half of the colored people in the State have white blood in their more intimate relation existed between them, so far as the white males and colored females were ecneerned. Yet, when Congress passed a law to concerned. Yet, when Congress passed a law to secure to all the people the same political rights and public privileres, these same poor whites, who never owned a negro, and the rich man to whom they belonged by right of property, and with many by paternal right, raised their hands in horror and threaten bloodshed if a respectable, well-dressed, and even almost white colored man and his wife is allowed to ride in the same railroad car or steamboat cabin. But the most elegant ladies and gentlemen will take a black, dirty negro woman into the same car or same seat, only so they are acting as a servant. I see big black negroes every day sitting on the same seat of a carriage and driving for the grandest ladies, but then they are servants, and is the eyes of these very fastidious people it does not look so bad, nor are their olfactories so shocked at their proximity.

I can account for the batred of the whites towards the negro upon no other ground than that

I can account for the batted of the whites to-wards the negro upon no other ground than that of opposition to the General Government, for surely the negro has given them no cause for such bloody murders as have been committed in the South since the war. I have it from an eye wit-ness, a white man, of the massacre at Ulinton, Mississippi, that the whites went to the meeting with a determination to break up the gathering, and

with a determination to break up the gathering, and

Were anned for Blood,
and that the whites are fully organized, and are determined to carry the election in that State at all hazards. Yet the Democratic papers would have the people of the North believe that the negroes are to blame.

At every election for municipal officers in this city for several years, except the last, the whites have brought on a rict, even importing white raughs from Georgia to sid them. In each instance negroes have been killed. It should like to have some of the Copperheads of the North, who are so ready to gush over the wrongs of the South, and to make themselves ridiculous by their toadying to every soldier they can lay eyes upon, come South and declare themselves Republicans, and assert their opinions, as they do in the North. It would not be six months before they would go back strong Republicans, indeed. I have known men who came here strong Democrate that are now as strong Republicans. They say they could not believe that a conquered people who had been treated so leniently could hate men simply because they dared to uphold the Government and differ with them in politics. The great opposition to Precident Grant is because he will enforce the laws and give protection to the people. They care very little about hard money and rag money, their only hope is to get the Government out of the hands of that great soldier and wise ruler, and get it into the hands of some Copperhead imbecile, like Buchanan, who will surround himself with a Cabinet of ex-rebels, when he will be as "clay in the potter's hands."

It is claimed by Democratic papers here that the convention of 1865 "could not, strictly speaking, be called a representative body of the people of Alabama." Decause many of the rebel leaders could not hold scats. Is anything more necessary to show that only the most bitter secssionists are the true representatives of the people of Alabama." The Democratic papers complain that the constitutional convention of 1807, which framed the p

and order. I find from the records that there were

TWENTY-SIX NORTHERN MEN
and but fourteen colored men as delegates in that convention, leaving sixty native, or Southern men, to make the one hundred delegates. Counting the colored men as natives, which they were, and there were seventy-four natives to twenty-six Northern men, or three to one. Yet the great battle-rry in the canvass was that the constitution was made by the people of Alabama. Under this constitution the State began to prosper, railroads were building, iron jurnaces were sepringing up and coal mines were being opened.

When the Republican parry went into power in July, 1863, under this constitution, alabama bonds were selling at fifty cents on the dollar, and in less than one year these same bonds sold at \$1.03, or a premium of three per cent. This was the condition of Alabama under a Republican constitution, administered by Republican conficultion, administered by Republican of melals during the first two years of its adoption. Capital and labor were, coming to the State, money was easy, business good, the negroes (although many had been murdered by the Ku-Klux) were working well, and prosperity and happiness was dawning upon us up to the election in 1870, when by the grossest frauds, intimidation, vicence and murder, with Ku-Klux riding over the land, the Democrate kept from the polls thousands of Hepublican voters, and in many counties destroyed ballots enough to elect R. B. Lindsay, Governor. In order to complete the Alabama and Chattanoga railroad the directors asked six months time on the payment of \$240,00, interest on bonds, but Lindsay refused, and sensed the road, and filled the positions with Democratic politicians, and appointed his private secretary, then a poor man, received, and soon the State bonds could not be sold for fifty cents on the dollar, and to-day will not bring over

TRIETY-FIVE CRITS.

As time wore on capitalists refused to invest, the financial panie of 1873 came, the people who were living in extravagance on credit could not pay, and a crash came, from which it will take time to recover. Yet the Bourbon papers declare that the Bepublicans ruined the State. It may answer their purpose with some, but with sensible men it must appear, as it is, a lie on its face.

The convention now in session is composed almost entirely of old secessionists. There are six men in it who were delegates to the secession convention of 1851, and four of whom were in the convention of 1851, and four of whom were in the convention who was a delegate to the convention. There is not a Northern man in this convention. There is not a Northern man in this convention. There is not a Northern man in this convention and but three colored men. There are sighty-one Straightout Democrats, seven Independent Democrats and eleven Republicans.

In adopting the bill of rights of the constitution they have stricken out the words "all mea are created equal," as in the present constitution, and linserted "ail mea are equally free and inde-

pendent." Denying, as they always have, that all men are created equal. Yet in the preamble use the following language: "INVOKING THE PAYOR AND GUIDANCE OF AL-

THE OLD AND NEW UNION MEN

"INVOKING THE FANOR AND GUIDANCE OF ALMOSHING THE MAGHITY GOD,"

Ac. These able law-givers in the preamble ask the aid of the Almighty, and then in the first section refuse to recognize the fact that "God created man in his own image," and that all mankind sprung from a common father. The question arises what part of the common family is it that these constitution-makers consider as not being created equal to another part. There must be some reason for this shange of language. Is it a violent presumption to say that they mean that any one power outside of the sacred preints of cotton-exhausted Alabama is not equal with themselves, or is it the condition of life in which they come into the world that makes the difference; or is it the color of the skin at birth which makes some men superior to others in their creation? I had supposed that Jefferson, whom Democrate delight to claim as the founder of Democracy, would be good authority on constitutions, and he declared in the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal." But he was not to wise as our constitution-makers of today. He took the word of God for his guide, but these men, either by scientific discovery or inspiration, have made the startling announcement that "all men are not created equal."

There are several other changes in the bill of rights effecting the debt of the State to second from the Union, which I will give in my next.

SAN FRANCISCO. Everyday Life in the Golden City-The Chinamen as House-servants-Dr. Mary Walker

[Correspondence of the National Republican.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sept. 13, 1875. There is very little, if any, news stirring here that would be of interest to you, so I will continue my description of San Francisco. And as I have neglected to mention one very prominen element of this city, which is quite unpardonable considering the magnitude of its proportions, I will give it the first place in my letter. Allow me to introduce to you the Chinese population, and say a word or so injits favor. One can scarce conceive of the Igo-ahealtive-ness and enterprise of which this people are ca-pable. They are divided into distinct classes, according to their several vocations, and they ap-

pear to have the same spirit of rivalry amothem, as is among our own people, although believe they are always willing to give each other The very first thing that attracts the notice of a stanger, is the Chinese vegetable men. From early morning until late in the afternoon they early morning until late in the afternoon they are plying their trade, and one cannot wish for a more courteous and accommodating tradesman than you will find in "John." These men have a way of transacting business, which to me at least is quite novel. When start-

LAY IN THEIR STOCK FOR THE DAY,

LAY IN THRIB STOCK FOR THE DAY,
instead of each man transacting his own business,
and making bargains to suit himself, they proceed on mease to the market, and their spokesman will buy at wholesale of every article for
which they all find a ready sale. This done, they
make an equal division among them, so that
they get their goods at the very lowest rates, and
at the same time have perfect satisfaction and
good-will among themselves. Of course, then,
they can sell their fruit, vegetables, &c., much
cheaper than the retail market huckster, and
hence their popularity.

Another saving of expense with them arises in
the manner in which they carry their merchandise. Instead of having a horse and wagos, each
man carries over his shoulder a long pole, at
either end of which hangs an immense wicker
basket. The usual weight in each of these is
some hundred and fifty pounds. They travel
along at a "jog trot," easing their burden from
one shoulder to the other, and are always
promptly on hand to supply their regular custumers at any hour desired.

The housekeepers' "boys" came next in rank, I
believe. They are very lotelitigent and quick to
learn the ways and manner of working the house,
and are generally active and untiving in their efloris to please. A boy of about thirteen or fourteen is ausually employed, excepting when a good
cook is desired, and his wages is three or fourdeliars per month. This, too, when he performs
without complaining double the work of an

Other and the supplements but as ORDINARY WEORS SPREAMS

DR. MARY WALKER.

DR. MARY WALKER.

Dressed in her usual regimentals, she passed our house, and, seeing papa's "M. D." eign, she called to inquire if he was a grauait of the New York Medical College. She had graduated from that institute, she seid, and thought his name was very familiar as one of her classmates. Fortunately, however, such was not the case, as she was desirous of being introduced to the medical fraternity of this city, and, I fear, papa would have declined the honor very uncounteously.

The "Doctor" creates a very great sensation as she minees her way along the street, but seems to have as little modesty among strangers as at home. She seems to be very anxious to acquire a thorough knowledge of San Francisco life.

Very respectfully, Nunquamonyanatus. Newspaper War Ending in Libel Suits.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—A new point of in-terest is about to be made in the journalistic war, which has been going on here since the failure of the Bank of California. The Alla this morning the Bulletin and Call newspapers with having pursued the course they have followed during and since the late panic with the object of affecting the stock market and creating a financial panic In consequence the Eulletin and Call proprietors, through their attorney, John F. Swift, have comthrough their attorney, John F. Swilt, have com-menced proceedings against the Alis for libel. They are also preparing the papers for a similar suit against the San Francisco Chronicle, which has charged them with conspiracy, &c. It is ex-pected that swing to the intimate connection be-tween the newspaper fight and the recent finan-cial complication some very interesting develop-ments will be made on the trial.

COLORADO. Another Dastardly Murder in Lake County, Colorado-

Special Correspondence of the National Repub-lican. FAIRPLAY, COLORADO, Sept. 13, 1875, Scarcely has the blood of the late Judge Dyer got cold before another atrocious murder is com

mitted in lawless Lake county.

There has been for some time a contest about There has been for some time a contest about the ownership of a quarter section of land in Lake county between Charles G. Arnold and James A. Woodward, both prominent men. Last week the commissioner of the general land office at Washington seat to the land office here a decision in favor of Woodward and against Arnold, with interesting to the land officer here to not it. etructions to the land officers here to notify Wood-ward that he would be allowed to file on the land. He accordingly came to the register and receiver here, paid their fees and made his filing. Arnoid, bere, paid their fees and made his filing. Arnoid, who is said to be a member of the notorious vigilant committee of Lake county, had possession of the ranche, and left a man named Walker in charge, with directions that if any one came to dispute his right of possession to "shoot him on the spot." When Woodward approached the house, on horseback, with the papers from the land officers here in his pocket establishing his right, he was deliberately shot dead in his saddle by Walker. Walker has not been arrested. What is Governor Routt thinking of that he does not do something to establish peace and order in this outlawed community?

"Uncle Pete" was asked to subscribe fifty cents to his parson's salary yesterday. "Can't do it, I tell ye. Kase dero's mighty hard times 'proachin' on hyar!" "Oh, no, Pete, de craps is good, and

Pardoned and Fighting. and who was found guilty in the Memphis and El Paso swindle, has been pardoned out of prison by the French Government as being innocent of fraudulent intent. He surrendered his wife's dowry, \$140,000, to his creditors in that affair. She died while he was in prison. Since his re-lease be has fought two duels with his calumnia-tors in that affair, slightly wounding his second adversary, and society will take him back.

Baltimone, Sept. 22.—While workmen were tearing down some frame houses in Liberty alley

WHAT THE WIRES SAID.

THE GREAT STORM ON THE GULF LATER NEWS MORE APPALLING

CRY FOR SPEEDY ASSISTANCE NO TIDINGS FROM THE STOLEN BOY

The New York Sensation Growing More and More Interesting - A Fatal Boiler-Explosion - The Von Arnim Case-The Count Still in Switzerland-More Food for

Cuban Graves. CYCLONIC STORMS.

Details of the Great Flood. Naw York, Sept. 22.-The New York Time. has the following special dispatch:
GALVESTON, Sept. 22.—Capt. Peters returned from the steamship Australian and reports that the vessel lies in five and a half feet of water. It will require much time to get her affo body of Will Blount, who was lost with Dr. Poel. was found yesterday near the light-ship in the harbor. Six bodies were found at different points

was found yesterday. Bear his different points in the bay yesterday. At Shoal Point the bark Mary Queen and schooners Minerva and Ames Houston are high and dry. At Wilcox Point the schooner Adelaide is ashore on high ground. At Edward's Point the three-masted schooner Ohristiana will prove a total loss.

The storm, or cylone, appears to have taken in its course a belt of country some forty miles in width from the north of Galveston island, extending to the north of Houston. The hurricane swept over this entire section of coast to the west of indianols, into the guif. Galveston was to the south of the most severe part of the gale. The steamhip Harian, before leaving Indianols, gave all her provisions which could be spared to the sufferers. Four persons were lost at Indianols, in addition to those aiready reported—Mr. Sondow Barrans, father, son and a teamister, names unknown. The entire list of lost at Lynchburg, Morgan's Point and Bay Souon is as follows: Mr. West, Mrs. Pierce and four children, Clars Grafton, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. August, and the grandson of Dr. Alexander—ten in all. Two dead bodies of negroes were

negroes were

**RECEND UP BY THE STEAMER FOWLISE.

Information received from East bernard county states the entire section is under water from Bracoris. The town of Velsaco was entirely swept away, and not a house is left to indicate where it stood. Not a lite was lost, and 173 persons, among them Judge Gus Cool, of the Criminal Court, and family, were intraculously saved in the following manner: When the storm had raged some time a surging sea entirely surrounded the place and the bullows began to invade the hou-es. The entire population were huddled together in the upper apartments of the largest building in the Cown, but when it was seen that the sea and storm were about to sweep it away, the men, who were up to their necks in water, with the sid of

water, with the aid of

A SMALL BOAT

conveyed the woman to a schooner and then got aboard themselves. They lashed the schooner first to one tree and then to another, as they were pulled up by the roots, and thus rode the storm. The house from which they escaped was washed away shortly after they left it. During the storm the large steamer Australian stranded. She rescued all the inhabitants of the town of Bernardo, except thirteen. Among those known to be lost are Mrs. Harndon, wife of Major Herndon; Mrs. Dance, Mrs. Culpepper, Mrs. Winsted and daughter, of Columbus. The lower Brazase country is reported as almost totally destroyed, the sugarhouses blown down and plantations wrecked.

INSURANCE CONVENTION.

A Day of Resolutions and Remarks. New York, Sept. 22.—The convention of insur-nce commissioners and superintendents resumed day. Two additional delegates were present— Joel M. Spencer, of Rhode Island, and A. R. Ma-

A resolution was offered by Commissioner Finch, of Indiana, setting forth the necessity for legislation for the protection of holders of life policies, and he addressed the convention at length, saying the convect for life insurance was mostly one-sided, and framed entirely in favor of the company.

the company.

He dwelt particularly on the injustice of the suicide, and stated that the business was falling behind. He surgested the framing of a law with the requirements that all life policies should be non-forfeitable; that insurance companies should be held to make good the promises and representations of their agents and solicitors concerning the pelicy and practice of their companies; that the principle of cavest emptor should be applied to insurance companies, and that there should be no defense permitted for any misstatement in application after five annual payments, whether it be made fraudulently or not.

The resolution and address was referred to the committee on legislation. The Chair then appointed the committees on taxes, deposits and lees. Commissioner Rhodes read draft of act to regulate forfeiture of life insurance policies, which was referred to committee on legislation. Shepherd Holmes, formerly of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of this city, addressed the convention on subjects of time of life insurance. James G. Psterson, president of the Travelers' Insurance Gempany, of that ford, spoke of insurance fram's and fraudulent policies. William Harres, iomerly a commissioner of this State, urged a better method of collecting census statistics. The convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

Business of the Third Day's Session. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—The third day's ses-sion of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of the United States opened. Past Grand Sire Nicholson from the committee on next session of the Supreme Body, submitted an elaborate report recommending that the next session be held in Philadelphia

n September 1876. Laid over. Representative Given, of the District of Co lumbia, submitted a communication from the secretary of the Washington National Monument Society. Past Grand Sire Stuart offered a docu-Society. Fast Grams of the State of the comment embodying a resolution providing for an additional appropriation from the Grand Lodge in aid of the completion of the Washington monument. Referred to the committee on finance.

The report of the committee on mileage and

The report of the committee on mileage and per diem, recommending pay of ten cents per mile and six dollars per day, was adopted.

It was resolved that oblituaries on deceased members of the Grand Lodge be made the special order for Friday morning; after which adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning.

The street parade this afterneon was the grandest public demonstration ever witnessed in this city. Fully ten thousand Odd Fellows in regalia were in procession. The uniformed patriarchs from St. Louis. Unestnati and Louisville attracted special attention. After passing through the principal streets the procession halted at State House square, where addresses were made by Grand Sire Dunham and others.

A bangest was given to-night by the Grand Lodge of Indiana to the representatives of the United States and visiting Grand officers from other States.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON

His Latest Letter Denying Newspaper Re-BOSTON, Sept. 22.-The following is published

here to-day;

NATICK, Sept. 22, 1875.

To the Editors of the Boston Journal:

I find in your paper of this morning a dispatch from Worcester, stating that Vice President Wilson would accept the Republican nomination for Governor, and consider it the greatest coupliment ever paid to him. Highly as I should raise such an homer, a sense of obligation and duty to the country would not permit me to accept a nountation were it tendered me by the unanimous voice of the convention.

HENRY WILSON.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.—The fight between the Louisville and Great Southern, the Louisville and Southwestern and the St. Louis and Southcastern Railroad Companies is ended. A consul-tation of superintendents, held at Nashville yes-terday, resulted in an amicable adjustment of the difficulties. The passenger rates between Louisville and Nashville, which for the past two months have been as low as fifty cents, are now raised to the old standard. Government Suit Against Bebert S. Allen-

cover \$25,000. It is charged that Allen had a con-tract to furnish uniforms for the Marine corps, and that he received about \$12,000 for uniforms which he had not furnished. Sult is brought in double the amount claimed so as to cover all contin-

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 22.—The committee appointed by the Governor to investigate the actual facts as to the alleged lilegal practices on the part of the late Treasurer of this State, in his official capacity, has made its report to the Governor. The committee bring to light no new facts. All the State securities are found safe and undisturbed.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 22.—The Chicago house, St. James hotel and Union depot, in this city, were burned this forencom. Loss about \$20,000. All the tickets in the depot were destroyed. The baggage was saved. George Findley, recently from Colorado, a guest at the Chicago house, was burned to death. NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The firm of C. & A. S Schuyler, Son & Co., wholesale grocers, made an Mignment to-day for the benefit of its creditors,

The Count Von Arnim Case. LONDON, Sept. 22.—A special telegram to the Pall Mall Gazette, from Berlin, states that the case of Count Von Arnim has been fixed in the higher court for the 17th of October. It is ex-pected that the Kammergericht's sentence will be confirmed. The Count, who is seriously in-

disposed, is still in Switzerland.

The pastoral of the bishops assembled at Maynooth recently intimates that it is the intention to establish a Catholic training-school for masters under the care of the Vincentian Fathers. The say the primary education system is more than ever distrusted by them, and declare that the

ever distrusted by them, and declare that the CONTROL OF STATE
over the education of the country has been enlarged to an extent perilous to liberty. They say in a few years the band of professors and masters now being formed by the Catholic University will have the intermediate education of the country in their own hands, and it will become impossible for the State to withhold legal recognition from the educators of the nation.

The Pail Mail Gazette has a special from Berlin which contains the following: "A Belgrade telegram to the National Zetiung confirms the reports of insurgent victories. Trebigne is as an an surrounded."

The Times has a special telegram from Vienus, containing the following: The report of the failure of the consular commission is premature. The negotiations with the insurgents were only to begin on Monday last, Meantime the Tagbiat. Of Vienna, says that if the commission should not succeed the insurgents will be called to a

GENERAL MERTING
somewhere in Austria. If the proposed meeting
should fail the Porte would, of course, follow his
own method of dealing with the rebellion. But
even in that case the Porte would pledge himself
to carry out the reforms the consular reports indicated as necessary. Those well acquainted
with the intentions of the Porte say that not only
the Minister, but the Sultan himself are thoroughly convinced that the old state of things in
Bo-nia and Herzegovina cannot be restored, and
must be thoroughly changed. GENERAL MERTING

A Ministerial Circular. Madrid, Sept. 22.—A ministerial circular was ssued to the Prefects to-day. It urges the union

SANTANDER, Sept. 22.—The embarkation of proops for Cuba is actively going on. Up to the present 4,000 men have sailed for that island. ONCORDAT BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE VATICAN

CONCORDAT BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE VATICAN.
MADRID, Sept. 22.—The Correspondencis of
this city says that Cardinal Simeoni, the Papal
Nuncio, addressed a note to the late Government,
demanding the execution of the concordat between Spain and the Vatican, the payment of
the arrears due to the clerky and that the nominations to the still vecant bishopries be made as
soon as possible. Don Alejandro Castro, the then
Binister of Foreign Affairs, and Don Pedro Saisverris, the Minister of Finance, replied. The
reply was couched in conciliatory, but firm, language. The Ministers and avored to convince
the Nuncio that the circumstances of the case no
longer permitted him te forward his demands.

THE NORTHERN ARMY. HENDAYE, Sept. 22.—The Northern army has unterested and communication between the Carlists and Navarre and Aragon, who are compelled to cros-the frontier. General Dorregaray has concen-trated his forces around Estella. FRARS OF A SOCIALIST BISING.

Madrin, Sept. 22.—The police have discovered several secret repositories of arms and ammuni-tion, which are supposed to be intended for a So-cialist range. SPAIN AND THE VATICAN.

The Spanish Envey is instructed that the Mad-rid Government will be firm but moderate. It will respect religion, but at the aame time protect the rights of the State. It is believed now that the Vatican will finally abate its pretensions.

GREAT BRITAIN. Specie Movements. LONDON, Sept. 23, 6 a. m .- Forty-six thousand ounds of gold was withdrawn from the bank yesterday for America.

AUSTRALIAN CROPS.

War News from Sclavonio Sources. RAGUSA, Sept. 22.—Advices from Sciavonic sources state that the insurgents, under the Priest Zanks, have been joined by fresh bands of

An Imperial Visit-RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 22.—The Minister of Pub-lic Works presented in the Chamber of Depattes to-day a request of the Emperor to sanotion a visit of eighteen months' duration to Europe and the United States.

Servians. The insurgents are said to have

RECORD OF CRIME. The Mystery of West Farms. NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Four negroes were yes-terday arrested on suspicion of being connected with the murder of the man whose body was found in the woods near West Farms on Sunday, and who is supposed to have been a Jew peddler. On two of the prisoners, who gave their names as On two of the prisoners, who gave their names as Bill Thompson and William Ellis, were found several articles corresponding to what would con-stitute portions of a peddier's stock. The other two prisoners were discharged, having proved their absence from the city at the time of the

THE BODY OF MURDERED MAN RECOGNIZED. THE BODY OF MURDERD MAN RECOGNIZED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The body of the man murdered at West Farms has been recognized as that of a Russian Polish Jew, who lived at No, 185 Rivington street, in this city, whose first name was Abram. His surname is unknown.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK TRAGEDY. THE NEW ERUNSWICK TRAGEDY.

New York, Sept. 22.—Contrary to the expectations of the attending physicians, Prof. James Garland, who on Monday last made such a desperate attempt to kill his wife and himself, is still alive, and if hemorrhage does not set in he may still recever. Mrs. Garland, it is now thought, will survive her injuries. Garland's ante-mostem statement was taken yesterday, and in it he states that despair at seeing his home broken up and his children tern from him drove him to the commission of the crime. PROBABLE MURDER.

Boiler Explosion.

TOLEDO, OHIO, Sept. 22.—The better of an en-gine attached to a threshing machine on Reuben Potter's farm, near Defiance, Ohio, exploded this morning, instantly killing Edward Lawrence morning, instantly amended assistance consineer; George Lawrence, fireman, and Adam Gellgy, and injuring Orrille Cassell mortally, Michael Shleth seriously and M. H. Howell slightly. The body of the boiler was blown through the barn, demolishing the thresher, while the head was blown nearly through the dwelling

ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 22.—The Anti-Monopoly mass convention, which assembled at Owatonna to-day, was attended by eighteen self-elected delegates. No person of any note or influence was present. They adopted the extreme influence to the conventible band scheme. They nominated R. L. Buell for Governor.

The Aerial Ladder Slaughter. New York, Sept. 22.—On the inquest in the case of the three firemen killed by the falling of the aerial ladder, Eli Bates, chief engineer of the the aerial isoder, Lei Estes, once engineer of the fire department, testified that the cause of the break was the extended leverage and weight on the ladder, too many men having ascended it. He considered the ladder could be used with per-fect safety, but that more than one could not go with safety to the top section. Cuban News.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—Senor Cayetano Bonafar, Secretary of the Treasury, died on the [morning of the 18th instant of vomito. As administrator of finance in the island his integrity was unimpeached, and his feneral, which took place today, was largely attended.

Sharkey, the murderer, attempted to escape from the Kingston steamer as she touched at Porto, on the morth coast of Cuba, and has been brought to this city. The Recently Stolen Boy. NEW YORK, Sept. 22.-The boy Joseph Sulli

HAVANA, Sept. 20 .- Senor Cayetano Bonafax,

van, whose mysicrious disappearance on Wednesday last has brought out the offer of \$500 reward for his recovery, is still missing. Superintendent Walling said yesterday that he had learned of a boy being taken away in a wagon by two men, and from the description thought it might be Jos. Sullivan. Aid for Galveston

aid from Mayor Davice, of Galveston, Mayor Cobb authorized him to draw for \$5,000 to assist President Grant and Party. LONG BRANCH, Sept. 22.—The President, Mrs. Grant, Col. Fred. Grant and wife and Gen. Bab-

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 22.—While excavating for the foundation of the new front of an old build-ing the embankment caved in, killing one negro and bruilsing another.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

BURT THE POSTMASTER OF BOSTON

BOND STILL FORTHCOMING

Republican.

THE RIO BRAVO BRAVES THE GULF STORMS Congratulations to the Attorney General

His Course in the Mississippi Difficulty Generally Commended-His Letter and Its Influence on Southern Outlawry-The New Ten-Cent Notes to Be Continued in Circulation-Money Orders-Financial Mat-

Resignations. The assistant attorney general for the Interior Department, Walter H. Smith, has resigned, to take effect on the 1st of October. Mr. A. D. Red-dington, chief cierk in the same office, has also resigned, to take effect on the same date. Post Office Expenses Reduced.

The balance-sheet of the expenses of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, just prepared for the Postmaster General's report, shows a decrease in the expenses of the Department from those of the fiscal year of

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were The internal revenue receipts were \$419,377. The Treasury balances at the close of business on yesterday were as follows: Currency, \$2,048,533; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$57,475,000; coin, \$66,484,579; including coin certificates, \$13,104,700; outstanding legal tenders, \$374,245,708.

Resignation Withdrawn. The resignation of Maj. M. S. Hopkins, of the board of examiners in chief in the Patent Office, has been temporarily withdrawn, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, to prevent the suspension of business before the board while the arrival of Hon. R. L. B. Clarke, who was re-

The Ten-Cent Notes. The report that Secretary Bristow has stopped the issue of the ten-cent Federal currency is incorrect. These handsome notes are not to be ban-shed from the public game at present, though correct. These nandsome notes are not to be oan-ished from the public gase at present, though pessibly in a short time, when there is a greater abundance of silver in Mr. New's coffers, the ten-centers will be made to go the way of all the small-fry fractional currency that have gone be-

The Rio Bravo.

Lieut. Commander Krells, of the United States
steamer Rio Bravo, in a telegram to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Galveston, Texas, Sept.
22, says that the recent gale on the coast of Texas
did not damage his vessel in the least, and asks
permission to proceed to Houston for fresh water
and supplies. Permission was granted. After
taking in supplies at Houston the Rio Bravo will
proceed direct to the Rio Grande, and enter upon
patrol duty on that river.

Mississippi Matters-

The Attorney General has received many letters and telegrams from various parts of the South commending his course in the Mississippi roubles, and Republicans of Mississippi entertain the views of the delegation from that State that visited Judge Pierrepont lately, to the effect that the publication of the letter announcing the fixed determination of the Government to enforce respect for the legally constituted authorities in Mississippi has had a decided salutary effect. Gov. Kellogg, of Louisians, was with the Attorney General yesterday, and declared his approval of his course in the recent disturbances. He thought the firm attitude which the Government insicated it would take with lawless men in the South, as set forth in the letter to Gov. Ames, The Attorney General has received many let-

Statement of the Money-Order Business. The following statement, furnished by the Sixth Auditor's office, shows the number of Sixth Auditor's office, shows the number of money-orders issued and paid for the fiscal year which ended June 30 last, as compared with the pravious fiscal year: The number of domestic orders issued for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1876, were 5,006,223 orders, amounting to \$77,431,251,585—an increase of \$3,006,256.75—an increase of \$3,006,256.75—an increase of \$3,125,718.74. The following shows the issues and payments for the fiscal year under the international system: Swiss, (issued.) 2,750, amounting to \$60,548.05—an increase of \$3,739.25 over the fiscal year introduced by the fiscal year internate of \$45,000.81; paid, 23,983, amounting to \$20,756.75—an increase of \$85,540.04 over the fiscal year introduced by the fiscal year which introduced by the fiscal year which in the fiscal year which is

Indian Affairs. Commissioner Smith has forwarded the follow-ing telegram to Indian Agent Miles, at Denver, ing telegram to Indian Agent Miles, at Denver, Colorado, in reply to Miles' telegraphic dispatch a few days since, to the effect that Ouray, head chief of the Utes, and his people are dissatisfied with the southern boundary of the San Juan cession: "Tell Ouray that the Brunot treaty very carefully defines the boundary of the cession, and the surveyors are following that line exactly, and must not be disturbed; also that the President regards the attack upon the Haydon party by the Utes as a bad violation of the treaty, and he expects Ouray to secure the capture and punishment of the bad Indians and recover the valuable survey instruments which Hayden lost.

AN AGENT EXONBEATED.

The commission appointed to investigate charges of fraud preferred by Indians against Agent Gibsen, of the Osage agency, have reported to the effect that they found some irregularities, such as an imperfect system of keeping accounts, but that no evidence was adduced showing corruption and fraud; and further, that neither the Government nor the Indians have sustained any loss.

Beston's Postmaster.

The following is officially stated: In regard to the postmaster at Beston, it appears that the Postmaster General is officially satisfied with the asiministration of Gen. Burt. He has made no complaints to the President, but he was not satisfied with the failure on the part of Gen. Burt to file his bond. Gen. Burt was appointed and confirmed in March, 1875, and during the spring it was arranged between the Postmaster General and himself that his new bond should be \$250,000, The bond not being forthcoming, on the 3d of August Mr. Burt was written to that any further delay on his part would be taken as an intimation that he did not desire longer to hold the office.

Ten days ago the Auditor's Office again notified the Postmaster General that this bend had not been received. Upon which the Postmaster General laid the case before the President, stating that he did not feel anthorized to wait any longer, and that he had notified Gen. Burt to that effect, and recommending that he be requested to resign, and that Mr. Edward S. Tobey be offered the place. Yesterday Gen. Burt appeared at the Department, and stated that his bond would be here to day. Upon which the President to know if he should accept it. To which the President to know if he should accept it. To which the President to know if he should accept it. To which the President on the part of Gen. Burt, but simply one of delay in the tiling of his bond. If the people of Boston are the part of the should be not of the part of the should be stoned.

ARE NOT SATISFIED
with Gen. Burt as postmaster they have neglected
to say so to the Postmaster General. The De-partment has ne criticism to make upon the ad-ministration of the office.

NO BOND YET. When the New York mail arrived to-night without bringing Gen. Burt's bail bond, as promised by Gen. Burt, the Postmaster General immediately sent a dispatch to the President, at Long Branch, saying that, in view of the failures in the past and the uncertainties of the future, he was unwilling to allow the matter to go on in this way any longer, and asked for instructions as to what course he should pursue in case the bend was not forthcoming at once, according to the promise of Gen. Burt.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22—A good attendance, beautiful weather and three fine races marked to-day's racing at the Louisville Jockey Club Course. The first race, mile heats, for the Rey-nolds stake, was won by Bob Wooley; Misdeal, second and Volcano, third. Time, 1:44 and 1:444. The second race, a dush of three-quarters of a mile, was won by Vagrant; Bengal, second and Bombay, third. Time, 1:174. The third race, a dash of one and one-quarter mile, was won by

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The game of cricket between the Philadelphians and the British officers was concluded to-day in the presence of a large audience. In two innings the efficers had acored 331 runs, and in one inning the Philadelphians had made 230. The latter now required but all runs to win. This was accomplished with but three wickets down, and the tournament was ended. The Philadelphians were then presented with a champion cup.

Lieut. Cummings, of the officers, received a silver sup for the best batting record, and Massde, of the Philadelphians, a similar cup for the best bowling record. Wheeler, of the Canadians, and Geo, A. Newhall, of the Philadelphians, received prize bats for batting record of over fifty runs. BASE BALL,

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—St. Louis Browns, 5; Philadelphia, 1. HARRISBURG, PA., Sept. 22.—Hartfords, 9; Ex-perts, 1.

PERSONAL-A French priest has refused two millions francs bequeathed to him by his brother because the brother had led a wicked life.

Mrs. Henningson, owner of the bust of Pulaski at the Capitol in Washington, offers to sell it to the Georgia Historical Society for \$500. Prof. W. B. Niles, of the Boston Institute of

Technology, is investigating the recent singular upheaval of rock at the Monson quarries. One of the greatest events of the present dra-matic season in London will be a performance of "Macbeth," with Rossi as Macbeth, Salvini as Macduff, and Madame Ristori as Lady Macbeth. Legrand and De Gas met in the Paris Boures Legrand and De Gas met in the Paris Bourse on August 31. "I promised to came you... I do so," said Legrand, and he struck De Gas across the face with a walking-stick. "And I promised to shoot you... I do so," responded De Gas, drawing a revolver, firing at Legrand and wounding him in the head. They were wealthy brokers, and their encounter was the result of a quarrel, in which they had made the threats that were subsequently fulfilled.

HOTEL ARRIVALA Williard's—J. A. Brodhead. Boston; J. W. Starr, city; Hon. Leonard Myors, Philadelphia; Hon. W. P. Keilogg, New Orleans; W. N. Berryman, Kentucky; J. S. Moore, Kentucky; J. W. Venle, Topaka: Iruh Chase, New York; J. G. Walker, U. S. N.; James Wallace and wife, New York; E. E. Calkins, Saratoga; H. W. Green, Philadelphia; James L. D. Morrison, Illinois; Dr. G. F. Hawley, Connecticut; P. W. Newton, Connecticut; Lewis Fisher, New York; Dr. U. D. Kemple, Missouri, Miss Cooper, Virginia; J. Baumgantner, Virginia; Mrs. C. M. L. Engle, Florida; S. H. Leiand, Massachusetts. Ebbit—Judge S. B. Smith, New York; Captain H. S. Green, U. S. N.; Hon. George L. Smith, Alabams; Commedore Nicholson, U. S. N.; Hon. M. G. Thorn, Cineinnati, Ohiof. Commedore William Rogers and wife, New Orleans; Hon. H. T. Munson, New York; Alfred Weiler, Japan; Yeshido Djiro, Japan; Hon. C. F. Benedict, Washington; Hon. William Bennett, San Francisco; Captain J. L. Dayis, U. S. N.; Hon. Finley Anderson, New York; Herbert G. Ogden, U. S. C.; Colonel P. P. G. Hail, U. S. N.; Br. George B. Letener, Lexington, Kentucky, The Arlington—Hon. J. W. Burleigh, Maine; J. M. Williams, New York; J. H. Morrell, New York; J. Ellison, New Ork; J. H. Morrell, New York; S. Simmonds, Baltimore; C. F. Butt, England; Girard Foster, New York; John N. Wasson, Illinois; Hon. J. D. Lawson, New York; Worliam and Miss Woods, Cincinnati; E. J. Mo-Dermott, Kentucky; D. Waldron, New York; John N. Wasson, Illinois; Hon. J. D. Lawson, New York; John N. Wasson, Illinois; Hon. J. D. Lawson, New York; John N. Wasson, Illinois; Hon. J. D. Lawson, New York; John N. Wasson, Illinois; Hon. J. D. Lawson, New York; John N. Wasson, Illinois; Hon. J. D. Lawson, New York; John N. Wasson, Illinois; Hon. J. D. Lawson, New York; John N. Wasson, Illinois; Hon. J. D. Lawson, New York; John N. Wasson, Illinois; Hon. J. D. Lawson, New York; John N. Wasson, Illinois; Hon. J. D. Lawson, New York; John N. Wasson, P. Moroles, Miss Morales, Haysns. Williard's-J. A. Brodhead, Boston: J. W.

FATAL VANITY.

An English Bella's Experiment to Remove Moles-Applying a Dead Man's Hand in a Stable at Midnight-Insanity and Premature Childbirth.

An extraordinary story of gross superstition and ignorant credulity has been communicated to the Mercury's London correspondent from Loft-house, a small town in Cleveland, Yorkshire, England. Since she attained womanhood, three years since, Miss Sailie Booth had been reckoned the belle of the small town, and has been much courted and flattered by young men of her rank in life. She was the daughter of a poor farmer, and had received a very primitive education. She had gypsy-locking black eyes, aquiline nose, brilliant white teeth and small hands; but there were black hairs constantly sprung. Many of her admirers affected to see no end of beauty in these moles, but spiteful girls spoke, of Salile Booth's moustache, and the irritated beauty tried all sorts of quack depilatories to eradicate what she thought facial blemishes. Meanwhile Miss Booth captured an aristocratic lover. He was the son of Captain Wharton, of Shelton Castle, and had acquired an unenviable reputa-tion at Harrow public school for irregularities of a dissolute type. Farmer Booth held his farm under Captain Wharton, and the licentious young man therefore had easy access to the girl. While the girls of the place grew green with envy when they saw Sailie Booth walking forth with the rigentieman lover," older people predicted that no good would come out of it. Captain Wharton unavailingly remonstrated with his son, and then warned Farmer Booth of the unscrupious char-acter of his son's advances to Sallie. But the

"THOSE HORRID MOLES" "THOSE HOURID MOLES"
were removed from her lip. In the spring and heyday of their acquaintance he had pronounced them pretty; now their removal was a sing qua non to marrimony.

Five and twenty miles from Lofthouse, at a small village named Seamer, there resides an old woman who reputed to possess supernatural powers—always exercised, however, for benedicial ends. To old Nanny Hunter Miss Booth proceeded and submitted her case. After religion for

ends. To old Nanny Hunter Miss Booth pro-ceeded and submitted her case. After retiring for "prayer and meditation," the sibyl informed her that there was but one way to obliterate the moles, and that was by touching them with a dead man's hand, at midnight, in a dark room— the hand to be held in contact with the lips until it graw warm! It was a critical operation, yet, revolting as it was, Saille resolved to "go through it" the first opportunity. It was some weeks before a dead man turned up to be experimented on by Miss Booth. But on

it" the first opportunity.

It was some weeks before a dead man turned up to be experimented on by Miss Booth. But on the last night of June the body of a seaman was washed ashere of the atum works, and the corpse was conveyed to the stable of a neighboring public house and locked up until the inquest.

Sallie at once proceeded to the inn and, acquainted the old hostler with the story of her moles and the Seamer wise woman's prescriptions, offering him half a sovereign to aid and abet her in applying the swollen, habby hands of the unknown corpse to her face when midnight came. "She was as bold as a shellen," said Hob Sugget, the hostler, in telling the story afterwards. "She was as bold as a shellen," said Hob Sugget, the hostler, in telling the story afterwards. "She went right into the deep darkness of the stable, and I heard her rustling among the straw as she groped for the dead man's hand, while I stood, feeling queer-like, outside the door. It might have been five, or it might have been the minutes, when she guv such a screech as might ha' awakened the dead. Then she yell, yell, yelled like a locomotive whistle, and I tuk to my heels and ran."

Landlord Coulson and his patrons listened with awe and amazement to the bastler's story, and proceeded to the stable with a lantern. The corpse sat bolt upright, white and jelly-like as a new-scalded pig, and Sallie Booth held on to its shoulders, giggling and grimning and laughing. The speciators were plerved with horror. But as they stood motionless and silent, and saw the girl embrace the clammy corpse and cry, "kiss shoulders, agging and sale rishings and sake they shood motionless and silent, and saw the girl embrace the clammy corpre and cry, "kiss me, Harry, darling; the moles are zone," they became satisfied that they saw before them a giganite misiortune that had merged into madness. When the landlord approached to take her away she dropped down with a piercing shriek, and swooned away. She was carried home by four men, on the stable door, and almost as soon as she reached her father's house the pangs of premature labor supervonsed. The walf was never conscious of existence, and the poor young mother was removed, during the latter part of August last, to a York asylum, hopelessly lossae. Yet nothing has been done toward panishing the Seamer sibyl or the ignorant accomplice, Bob Suggett.

The California Pitcher Plant. (From the San Francisco Bulletin. One of the most remarkable products of the regetable world for which this coast is famous is the singular plant which is familiarly known by the above title, but which among botanists is better recognized as Darlingtonia California, It is a native of the northern portion of the State, chiefly of the district around Mount Shasta, where it grows in boggy places on the slopes of mountains. It belongs to the natural order Savesceniaces, and is the only species of its genus, though several of its near relatives are found in swampy districts of the Atlantic States. Darswampy districts of the Atlantic States. Darlingtonia is remarkable for its habit of entrapping insects which are attracted toward the hood at the extremity of the tubular leaves, probably by its bright color and its resemblance to a flower. Unce inside the hood, they naw down the tube which forms the stem, and on attempting to escape find their exit prevented by a number of fine hairs pointing downward, which offer a secure means of imprisonment for the unfortunate insects. It is not unusual to find the leaf stems at their base filled to the depth of four or five inches with insect remains. Mr. Harry Edwards, who has recently spent some time in the region of Mount Shasta, and who has brought to San Francisco some admirable specimens of the Darlingtonia, informs us that he counted no less than thirty-six species of insects of various orders which had met their death in the embrace of this curious plant. It is somewhat singular that Darwin, in his new book on "Insectivgrous Plants," makes no mention whatever of this species, particularly as the plant has been successfully unitivated in England. Mr. Robinson, of the Fiels newspaper, made a journey to this country two years ago for the express purpose of investigating it in its native wilds. The observations made by Mr. Edwards, especially those with reference to the species of insects entrapped, will at once be forwarded by that gentleman to Dr. Darwin, by whom they will probably be employed in a future edition of his book. ingtonia is remarkable for its habit of entrap-

The Centennial Exhibition. Panis, Sept. 22.—The principal manufacturer of this city will hold a meeting on Friday in favor of the Philadelphia Exhibition.

When a Nevada photographer wants to make a good picture he puts the sitter in his place, pulls out a navy revolver, coeks it, levels it at the man's head, and says, "Now, list you all perfectly still, and don't mere a hair; put on a calm, pleasant expression of countenance, and look right into the music of this revolver, or I'll blow the top of your head off. My reputation as an artist is at stake, and I don't want no honsense about this picture."

Mr. Albert Campbell, of Weston, Vt., while out Mr. Albert Campoeii, or weston, ve, wanter the fishing a few days ago, heard a furious pawing in the water in the shadow of an old tree a few feet ahead. He seized a club and run to the spot. Just as he did so the nose of a large black bear was pushed above the water and was being rapidly followed by the body. Campbell raised his club and struck a severe blow across the protraining nose. To his astonishment the bear fell over dead without a struggle. It weighed 400 pounds.